



towards carrying out its policy, which had for its object the restoration of the ex-queen. Gresham has never forgotten nor forgiven Thurston for outwitting him then and has nursed his desire for revenge until he could find some opportunity to wreak it. There never was any trouble about a pretext on which to base the request for Thurston's recall, but it was not safe to make it and have it become public when Congress was in session. So Gresham waited until within a few days of the expiration of Congress and then launched his bolt. He sent his request secretly to President Dole, secure in the knowledge that no news could return here until the Fifty-third Congress had expired.

No answer has yet been received from President Dole. It is expected to arrive by the next steamer, though it may be delayed until later. It is likely that while Dole will deny the sufficiency of Gresham's reasons, he will recall Thurston and send a new Minister. This will, it is thought, be Mr. Hatch, the new Premier of Dole's Government, and Thurston will succumb.

#### THURSTON SAYS NOTHING.

The Examiner correspondent called on Minister Thurston at the Hawaiian Legation tonight. He courteously, but positively refused to say anything on the subject. From his manner and from the fact that he would not deny it, it was judged he knew all about Gresham's action. From a



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

source near the Minister it was learned that there had always been friction between Thurston and Gresham. So acute has this feeling become that Thurston for several weeks, in fact anterior to Gresham's letter to Dole, has not gone about the State Department, the business of the legation being transacted by Mr. Hastings, Secretary of Legation. There is no doubt of Thurston's knowledge of Gresham's letter and that, in fact, he knew of it within a day or two at most of its sending.

A diplomat said to the Examiner correspondent that it is understood in these days when a foreign representative is declared persona non grata by the Government to which he is accredited, that this does not mean simply that he is unpleasant or distasteful to the head of the Government, but to the people who really compose the Government. Formerly the wishes or whim of the king controlled in these matters, but now when the people are sovereign, they are the ones to be considered. Thus, he argued that Thurston might be persona non grata to Gresham or President Cleveland, and yet be persona grata to the people of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—An intimate friend of Minister Thurston, now in Washington, says that Thurston has no official information as to the request for his recall, while at the same time he has no doubt that such a suggestion will be made to the Hawaiian Government. It is likely, however, that Thurston will continue to look after Hawaiian interests in an unofficial manner. Thurston's friends say that as a matter of fact that he never has been treated at the State Department as other ministers have been treated. It is intimated that Frank Hatch may be selected to succeed Thurston.

Minister Thurston has been very popular in Washington ever since he arrived here, little more than two years ago, as one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of annexation between the United States and Hawaii. His popularity with the Harrison Administration, which at that time was upholding the cause of the Hawaiian Republic, seemed, however, to have rendered Mr. Thurston distasteful to the Cleveland Administration, and especially to the Secretary of State. Nothing that he did was satisfactory, and he was snubbed and ignored on all possible occasions.

This ill feeling was carried to the extent of denying him certain social courtesies due his position, but the Minister never complained, but found comfort in the reflection that nine tenths of the American people were friendly to him and his Government, and bitterly opposed to and ashamed of the perfidious policy and actions of the Secretary of State.

It is recalled now that Thurston has not been at the Department in person recently, although Mr. Hastings, his secretary, has been a frequent visitor, though on no diplomatic errands so far as can be ascertained.

One of the most notable cases of the recall of a foreign Minister demanded by the United States Government was that of Mr. Catacay, Russian Minister at Washington during President Grant's first administration. The circumstances in this case are fully set forth in Wharton's "Digest."

In the correspondence that passed between Secretary Fish and American Minister Curtis, it is held that "an official or authorized statement that a Minister has made himself unacceptable or even that he has ceased to be a persona grata to the United States, to which he is accredited, is sufficient to invoke the censure of a friendly power and the observance of the courtesy and practice regulating the diplomatic intercourse of the powers of Christendom for the rest of the obnoxious Minister."

Secretary Gresham has not directly or otherwise let it be known to Mr. Thurston that he is persona non grata, and that the appointment of his successor is desired.

The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphed the following

Not only will Minister Thurston sever his official relations with the Administration, but he may be compelled to leave the United States. I am reliably informed that Secretary Gresham has been seriously considering the advisability of demanding Mr. Thurston's deportation; he should try to remain here after his official relations are closed, and persist in his antagonism to the Administration.

Mr. Thurston is, and has been for a long time, personally as well as officially obnoxious to the Administration authorities. It was scarcely believed, however, when the rumor was first circulated that in addition to demanding his recall, Secretary Gresham would insist upon his leaving this country, but there are good reasons for believing now that Mr. Gresham contemplates such a course.

I am told that the State Department officials have been looking into the question of the right of the United States to direct the deportation of an obnoxious alien, and they have come to the conclusion that there is no legal obstacle in the way.

The expressed intention of Minister Thurston to remain in the United States after he had served his diplomatic relations for the purpose of furthering the annexation cause is thought to be the particular reason which caused the Secretary of State at this time to consider the propriety of ordering him to leave the United States.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says the official demand for Minister Thurston's recall was made to the Dole Government through Minister Willis. It was telegraphed to the State Department's agent in San Francisco and forwarded by steamer on February 21.

The instructions to Minister Willis are extremely positive in tone. They direct him to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii that Mr. Thurston has given copies of official correspondence to the press before they were furnished to the State Department.

Minister Thurston gave an excuse for his action that all matter concerning Hawaiian affairs was interesting to the citizens of the United States. On Secretary Gresham's representations that it was irregular and undiplomatic for a foreign representative to communicate official information to the press before giving such information to the Department, the Minister acknowledged that his proceeding was not diplomatic and he verbally apologized. This was not sufficient for Secretary Gresham. He requested Mr. Thurston to make an apology in writing. Mr. Thurston refused.

Secretary Gresham then formulated and sent instructions to Minister Willis. At the same time the Secretary told Mr. Thurston that in his future relations with the Department he desired that all communications should be put in writing. It can be authoritatively stated that this is almost the text of the instructions sent by Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis, notwithstanding the refusal of either the Secretary or Minister Thurston to discuss the subject tonight.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Tribune's special from Washington says: "Minister Thurston was given the credit by the Administration of supplying the information which put the President in the position of having attempted to deceive Congress as to the cable situation. The result was natural, but was galling to the President, particularly as the Senate absolutely ignored his recommendation so far as action is concerned. Instead a rider was tacked on to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill providing for a cable to Hawaii, to be built and owned by the United States, and appropriating \$500,000 to begin the work. The amendment passed the Senate triumphantly, but it failed in the House.

Both the President and Secretary Gresham were exceedingly angry over the cable incident. On February 13th the date of publication of the interview with Thurston to which exception has been taken, the Diplomatic and Consular bill was still in conference and the Senate seemed determined to snub the President. Then it was that the interview between Secretary Gresham and Minister Thurston took place. The publication of the diplomatic correspondence was a convenient pretext, but it is evident that the amendment was voted into the appropriation bill and the consequent direct interference with Gresham's department was the real *causus belli* and both parties to the stormy interview so understood it.

Mr. Thurston, it is said, does not know who will be his successor, but it is intimated that Frank Hatch may be selected, and he will represent the ideas and views that have been prominent during the mission of Mr. Thurston.

Mr. Hatch is said to be unusually well qualified for the position.

As to the outcome regarding Thurston there is much doubt, for it all rests with the Hawaiian Government and depends upon whether that Government takes the ground that its Minister has been attacked because of personal reasons, or whether it may regard the demand for his recall as the result of the faithful execution of official charges confined to his care.

Of course, the Minister will go in either case, but if the Hawaiian Government takes the latter view it will simply omit to credit another person to succeed him, and in this case Mr. Willis, our Minister to Hawaii, will be obliged to take a leave of absence, just as Mr. Porter, Minister to Italy, did, when Baron Fava was recalled as the result of the killing of his fellow-countrymen in New Orleans four years ago.

\* \* \*

"We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without praising it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents.

\* \* \*

You can buy the latest dates of this paper at Hilo of J. A. Martin

## LI HUNG CHANG SHOT IN FACE.

Attempt Upon Peace Envoy's Life by a Japanese

BULLET INFERRED LEFT CHEEK.

Japan Official Express Regret—Would-be Murderer is a Student—Viceroy Objects to Extraction of the Bullet. The Emperor Issues a Decree, Etc.

SHIMONOSAKI, March 24.—As Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, was returning to his lodgings in this place today, after having attended a conference with Count Ito and Viscount Matsu, the Japanese peace plenipotentiaries, a young Japanese fired a pistol at him. The bullet sped straight, but most fortunately did no more harm than to inflict a wound in Li Hung Chang's face. At the time of sending this dispatch it is impossible to learn whether or not the wound is serious.

The attempt to assassinate the representative of the Emperor of China caused the most intense excitement, and on every side there were expressions of deep regret. The would-be murderer was arrested. It is believed that he was prompted to the crime by misguided patriotism.

YOKOHAMA, March 24.—The news of the attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang created much excitement here. The Emperor and Em-

peror, Li Hung Chang, but his condition is favorable. He has no fever and is suffering but little. His assailant is described as a political bravo who came from the crowd when the Viceroy's pavilion was passing and fired at the Chinese statesman. The bullet entered the Viceroy's left cheek. The affair has caused the greatest indignation here.

TOKIO, March 25.—The Emperor of Japan has issued a decree denouncing the assassin who shot Li Hung Chang in the face at Shimonosaki yesterday, and sympathizing with the Chinese peace envoy. The two court physicians ordered to attend the Viceroy report that the injury is slight. The fellow who fired the pistol, Koyama Kokonosuki, is a fanatic.

ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM

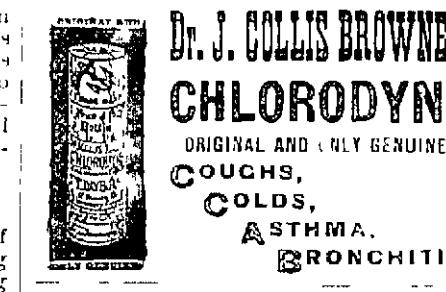
Demand Upon Nicaragua for a Cash Indemnity.

MANAGUA (Nicaragua), March 18.—The British Government, through its Minister here, has submitted an ultimatum to Nicaragua. It demands a cash indemnity of £15,000 to pay for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, British Consular Agent, during the troubles of last year, and also for the appointment of a commission to investigate the damages sustained by the persons and property of British subjects who were expelled from the Mo-quito reservation about the same time.

By the terms of the ultimatum Great Britain is to name one of the commissioners and Nicaragua another, and these two are to choose a third, who shall not be a citizen of the United States.

It was also made known that a British warship is now on her way to Nicaragua to enforce these demands, which must be complied with within seven weeks from the 25th of February, last, the date of the ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is impossible to learn positively whether the State Department has been advised officially of the severe demands made upon Nicaragua by Great Britain, but from the fact that General Barrios, who was appointed by Nicaragua to endeavor to settle the diffi-



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—  
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE  
COUCHES,  
COLDS,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to—See The Times, July 13, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—  
is a liquid medicine which removes PAIN OF  
EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep  
WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES  
the nervous system when exhausted by the  
GREAT SPECIFIC FOR  
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON,  
REPORTS THAT IT ACTS AS A CHARM, one  
use generally sufficient!

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, CALCUTTA,  
states TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED  
ME OF DIARRHEA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
is THE PILL & PALLIATIVE IN  
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER,  
TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of  
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC,  
PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION—THE IMMENSE  
SALE OF THIS REMEDY has given rise to many  
UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS.

N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE  
CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERN-  
MENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR—  
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, SOLD IN BOTTLES  
No. 15, 24, 43, 52, and 61, by all Chemists  
SOLE MANUFACTURER,  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
Great Russell Street, London, C. W.

AYER'S  
Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR

—AND—

PROMOTES

Abundant Growth

OF THE HAIR.

It cures itching humors and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

BY POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. It is a powerful, safe, and effective remedy. It is sold in bottles of various sizes.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED TRADE MARK.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE REGGIE.  
NAMED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense  
value throughout the world indicates its  
great value.

20,000 CHEMISTS Sell It.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED is the original, genuine, and only true COUGH REMEDY. It is largely sold throughout the whole world.

Loosens the phlegm immediately. Night cough.

Each trade mark as above on each wrapper.

The words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London" on the paper.

Squatters and farmers when ordering their stores should not omit this time-honored cough remedy.

FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, etc.

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FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, etc.

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## WARREN TALKS OF HIS TRIP.

Found the Weather Cold and Was Glad to Get Back.

Tired of the Style of the Occidental Hotel and Took Private Lodging Judge Kinney Fouled Them

The recent trip of George Townsend and Charles Warren to San Francisco was, according to the stories of the two men, uneventful and unsatisfactory. In a interview last night Warren said:

"We arrived in San Francisco on the 16th of last month and were told by W. A. Kinney, who took us as witnesses in the schooner Wahlberg case, that we would probably have to leave for San Diego on the same day. In the evening we were told to wait until the next day. When this time arrived, Kinney told us that nothing could be done in the Wahlberg affair and that we would return home on the 26th, by the China. This was most welcome news to both Townsend and myself, for the weather was very cold and we had begun to feel the pangs of homesickness."

"We put up at the Occidental hotel for three days after our arrival in San Francisco. Becoming rather tired of the 'style' of the place, Townsend and myself talked the matter over and concluded to take private lodgings during the remainder of our stay in the city.

"When Kinney left us, which was on March 19th, he spoke of going to Salt Lake City, where he has some interests. We saw nothing of him after that. Two days later the papers stated that he was in Vancouver attending to the cases of the three exiles who brought suit for heavy damages against the C. A. S. S. Company.

"Townsend and myself felt the cold keenly as we had no overcoats and only light suits of clothes. During our ten days' stay in San Francisco we were continually thinking of home, and longing for the warm climate of the islands."

The story of Townsend is substantially the same as that of Warren. The two men were together continually during their sojourn at the Coast. They returned by the China last Tuesday.

## REPAIRS AT THE REEF.

Political Prisoners Fare Well—New Dark Cells being Made.

Jailor Low is having considerable improvements made at the reef. The old and partially dark cells in the basement have been torn out and four new ones are being constructed on the Ewa side of the building. These will be arranged similar to those dark cells in use in penitentiaries of the United States. Air-pipes will be put in allowing perfect ventilation, forcing foul odors upwards by pipes, together with improved sanitary appliances.

The capacity of the buildings were taxed to their utmost during the time so many of the political prisoners were to be cared for. The makai wing of the main building gave away on account of the heavy weight of the prisoners kept in the upper story. A number of the cells below were cracked from the same cause. Bowler and Walker were put to work repairing the building, and, through their experienced efforts, the walls and cells have been put in first-class condition.

Rickard, Seward, Ashford and Marshal are looking quite well, considering their recent illness. They are not required to perform any labor, spending most of the time in the hospital department. The men have no complaint to make and are submitting to the inevitable with the best grace possible.

PINEAPPLE CANNING FACTORY. Mr. Emmeluth Has Purchased a Plant of the Latest Pattern.

Word has been received from J. Emmeluth that he expects to return to Honolulu by the Australia. He has purchased a pineapple canning plant of the latest improved pattern. It is expected the machinery will arrive here about the first of May.

Mr. Emmeluth found it necessary to journey to New York and Baltimore in order to have manufactured certain portions of the machinery which could not be procured on the Coast. People in the East to whom Mr. Emmeluth explained the size of pineapples grown in the Islands inclined to the belief that he was an apt disciple of Baron Munchhausen.

It was Mr. Emmeluth's intention to visit Washington and confer with Minister Thurston regarding certain matters affecting the production and sale of pineapples, but he has likely deferred his journey on account of that gentleman having left for Honolulu.

## The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY,

PRESIDENT

## Company's Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1894

ASSETS - \$204,638,783.96

## Income.

Received for Premiums ..... \$36,123,163.82  
Received from all other sources ..... 11,897,706.12 \$48,020,869.94

## Disbursements.

To Policy-holders for Claims by death ..... \$11,929,794.94  
" " for End'm'ts Divid'ns, etc ..... 9,159,462.14 \$21,089,257.08  
For all other Accounts ..... 9,789,634.18 \$30,578,891.26

## Assets

United States Bond and other Securities ..... \$83,970,690.67  
First lien Loans on Bonds and Mortgages ..... 71,339,415.92  
Loans on Stocks and Bonds ..... 11,368,100.00  
Real Estate ..... 21,691,733.39  
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies ..... 9,656,198.91

Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, etc. ..... 6,616,645.07  
Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities, Co.'s Standard, Am. 4 per cent. 182,109,456.14  
Surplus ..... 22,529,327.82

Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed ..... \$750,290,677.97  
Insurance and Annuities in force December 31, 1894 ..... 855,207,778.42

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct. CH. R. PRELLER, Auditor  
From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

## Report of the Examining Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1895.  
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 26th day of December last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1894, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.

The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the statement is in all particular correct, and that the assets specified thereon are in possession of the Company.

In making this certificate bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.

Signed, H. C. Von Post, J. Hobart Herrick, Charles R. Henderson,  
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Charles E. Miller, Robert Sewell.

## Board of Trustees.

Samuel D. Babcock, Oliver Harriman, Robert Sewell, Robert A. Granniss, Charles E. Miller, George S. Cole, Henry W. Smith, S. V. R. Cruger, Henry H. Rogers, Walter R. Gillette, Mich. A. McCurdy, Robert Olphant, Charles R. Henderson, Jno. W. Auchincloss, H. Walter Webb, James C. Holden, George F. Baker, George Bliss, Theo. Morford, George G. Haven, Hermann C. Von Post, Dudley Olcott, Fred Cromwell, William Babcock, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Alex. H. Rice, Lewis May, Julian T. Davies, Stuyvesant Fish, George S. Bowdoin, Theo. A. Havemeyer, Augustus D. Juillard, Theo. A. Havemeyer

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JOHN TATLOCK, Jr., Assistant Actuary.

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General Agent Hawaiian Islands.

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

KING BROS.,

HOTEL STREET.

*Mother's Milk Food*

The Agency for

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

19 with this

Hollister Drug Company, Limited

523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month.

Nestle's MILK FOOD

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# Hawaiian Gazette

## SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY. APRIL 5, 1895

SENATOR EUGENE HALE, of Maine, in a private letter received yesterday, says of the Hawaiian cable proposition "I shall introduce it at the first session of the next Congress, and believe it will then go through." The Pacific cable from an American standpoint is far from being a dead issue.

IT WILL be interesting for John Shearman's friends to know that out of 101 Cabinet Ministers since 1842, only eight were missionaries or sons of missionaries. These men were Dr. Judd, Dr. Richard Armstrong, A. F. Judd, W. N. Armstrong, Dr. William Richards, E. O. Hall, W. R. Castle and L. A. Thurston.

The slight bullet wound in Li Hung Chang's cheek stands a good chance of becoming more or less prominent figure in future peace negotiations. As China's claims are given increased weight the wound will heal, and when Japan bears down heavily this embrasure will open a multitude of rights asserted by China.

THOUGH Congressman McCreary denies having sent Judge Dixon to this country to investigate the annexation problem, the report rendered by the Judge will be none the less interesting and instructive to the American people notwithstanding several bad breaks which are the result of a hurried survey of Hawaiian politics.

THREE days after the news of the appointment of "Matt" Ransom as Minister to Mexico reached that country, the Mexican volcano of Orizaba broke into a violent state of eruption. Mr. Ransom is the only diplomat who has been greeted with a display of fireworks in the land to which he was accredited. Since Mexico has set the example the question as to what Madame Pele is waiting for arises.

CUBAN annexation is given considerable prominence in the United States following upon the present political troubles in that country. Senator Morgan says, "I have always been a Cuban annexationist, for the island is an important one to the United States." The same might well be said of all the larger islands of the West Indies. The failure of the United States to assume control of her natural military outposts, aside from the commercial reward which might be gained by both the interested parties, is not the result of a broad, far-seeing policy.

AMONG the Senators remaining at Washington, the report of Minister Thurston's recall appears to be generally accepted as a fact. Senator Frye, of Maine, recently remarked: "If the Hawaiian Government can put up with Minister Willis, I think this Government might easily overlook such a trivial matter as that which was made an excuse for Minister Thurston's dismissal." There is always a difference between tweedledee and tweedledum (especially when one is bigger than the other), and retaliating measures are sometimes sought, but fortunately this Government is not obliged to follow a bad example.

THE attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang while within the borders of Japan, and practically under the protection of the Japanese Government, is an incident much to be regretted in consequence of the renewed complications that may arise. At all events, the Japanese Government brought face to face with a new phase which cannot be particularly tasteful, and may result seriously. Peace negotiations must necessarily be indefinitely delayed, meanwhile there is the prospect of a turn favorable to China, or the intervention of foreign powers. One can now see her mistake in so warmly guarding the person of the man against whom the plot was directed, — namely, an old general in South America, who could not be expected to be particularly friendly.

## REPORTS OF THURSTON'S RECALL

Authentic statements upon the true inwardness of Minister Thurston's proposed return to this country are at the present time very meagre. The reports given out by the authorities or Minister Willis all show that the newspapers appear to know more of the affairs in the State Department than do the officials themselves. The fact however that Mr. Thurston is on his way to this country when he had given no previous intimation by letter that such were his intentions, gives the reports a certain amount of truthful color. It will also be remembered that in Hawaiian affairs at least the people have received news of the secret action of the American Executive through the newspapers before being informed officially. Though this method appears peculiar to the present officials in power it is none the less to be taken into consideration in interpreting the reports thus far received.

Again it cannot be denied that the present Administration is not inclined to be particularly friendly to the Republic and would not go out of its way to overlook any shortcomings which to its mind our foreign Minister might display. We cannot believe, however, the head of the department would commit the wrong credited to him by partisan journals of the States. The administration, to many minds, has appeared critical and Minister Thurston, as an authority on Hawaiian affairs, has been eagerly sought by newspaper correspondents, and spoken with freedom upon the condition of affairs in this country, but we fail to see in any of the published interviews any reflection upon the United States Government, except that the Republic is a standing reproof to all that has been done by a foreign power to overthrow its right to rule. We are not inclined to believe that Mr. Thurston has admitted having acted in a manner unbecoming a diplomat or offered an apology to Secretary Gresham, verbally or otherwise.

If there is no truth in the reports, the State Department is in duty bound to officially deny them and remove the stigma placed upon the representative of a foreign nation. It is certainly much to be regretted that strained relations should exist with a naturally friendly government, and we hope most sincerely that later advices may shed light of a more friendly nature upon this episode. Unfortunately, however, present appearances are against such a supposition.

## A REPUBLIC, NOTWITHSTANDING

Talkative members of the voluntary deported who recently left the islands, failing to make any headway or gain popular favor by means of the torture stories, have turned their guns of vituperation upon the Republic, its formation, and methods of maintaining itself. C. W. Ashford, as might be expected, lashes himself into fury with the greatest freedom. He makes sweeping statements and uses stock phrases characteristic of his class both here and in the United States. The San Francisco Chronicle, in commenting upon his statements, gives a dissertation on republics which men of the Ashford type will do well to paste in their hats. It calls attention to the fact that the cardinal mistake of these men is in assuming that Americanism and republicanism are synonymous terms. "He seems to entertain the notion that because Hawaii has not assimilated itself in every way to the United States of America it cannot be a republic. Surely he has spoken without due reflection. He must know, at least in a general way, the history of the Republics of Rome, Venice, France, Mexico and the various States of Central and South America, no one of which was ever the American Republic excepting Rome. Rome, as a republic was controlled by the patricians and Venetian by the nobles. Mexico is practically an oligarchy, and South America is ruled by military dictators by the few rather than the many.

Again, the native magistrates in the outlying districts have not shown themselves to always be possessed of that discerning mind which is able to properly grasp and pass judgment upon differences arising between the employer and the employee. A fair amount of legal knowledge, coupled with a deal of logical com-

mon sense, is a very necessary requisite of the head of minor courts of justice. On Hawaii Mr Clarke, who was appointed in Kailua, has proved a most acceptable officer, and Mr Hapai, a district Judge Magistrate, is an instance of a native able to deal successfully with the labor problem as it comes before the legal heads.

While there may be causes as multitudinous as brought about by the direct clashing of free labor and capital, reforms established in the lines referred to might serve to lessen the difficulties in this country. Be the causes what they may, the effect is of sufficiently serious nature to demand an exhaustive investigation by the Labor Commission. If the Government can forestall the necessity of an arbitration board by legislation, it should certainly be supplied with facts and data to act advisedly.

## VOICE OF THE PRESS

In its display of leniency the Hawaiian administration shows a comprehension of the true spirit of the modern Republic.—Washington Star.

Poor Liliuokalani says that she wants no more efforts made in her behalf in this country; that everything possible has already been done. We hope the irony of the remark was unintentional.—New York Tribune.

The ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands is expected shortly in San Francisco. Probably all the punishment the Dole Government cared to inflict is in protecting the islands from future conspiracies.—S. F. Bulletin.

Minister Thurston of the Hawaiian Islands seems to have been unable to withhold a "good thing" from the newspapers, and his obliging disposition has cost him his position. Secretary Gresham is much incensed at the publicity given Hawaiian affairs by the Government's representative there.—S. F. Bulletin.

Private enterprise will probably construct the Hawaiian cable which the cuckoo statesmen in the late Congress stubbornly refused to endorse. Not even the hostile policy of a bigoted Administration can circumvent the manifest destiny which has marked the infant Republic of the Pacific for intimate relationship with the American system.—New York Tribune.

Judge Dixon thinks annexation is inevitable, and says that the only people who are opposed to it are the English residents of the islands.

## ANNEXATION IS INEVITABLE.

Report of Judge Dixon Regarding Affairs in Hawaii

## NO COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE

Says the Recent Insurrection Strengthened the Republic Denies Stories of Torture—Believe Annexation Would Give the Islands a Decided Boom.

BUTTE (Mont.), March 18—Ex-Congressman W. W. Dixon, who, it is understood, was sent to Honolulu by Chairman McCreary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to make an investigation of recent events on the Islands, has returned to Butte. He says he made an investigation of affairs in Hawaii, even to events as far remote as the overthrow of the queen, and the entire tenor of his remarks is in praise of President Dole and his government. He found the annexation sentiment growing among the natives and half breeds, who recognized the hopelessness of the cause of royalty and believed annexation would give Hawaiian sugar free entry into the United States and would therefore boom the Islands.

Judge Dixon found that the recent attempted revolution has strengthened the republican government greatly and that the government is very conservative in the treatment of revolutionists, and not at all vindictive toward the supporters of the queen. The stories of torture, he says, were unfounded entirely, and no one was forced to leave the country, but many were given the option of standing court-martial or leaving the islands until such time as they would be given permission to return. He also found that the men who claimed the protection of the United States had a fair hearing and will receive fair treatment. Martial law will be removed within a month or six weeks, and the queen's sentence remitted. The legislature will be convened in the spring, and a general election called for the election of a president.

Judge Dixon thinks annexation is inevitable, and says that the only people who are opposed to it are the English residents of the islands.

## M'CREARY DENIES

WASHINGTON, March 18—The report brought by Judge Dixon of Butte, Mont., from Hawaii, that ex-Queen Liliuokalani's sentence will be commuted and a general election called for the election of a President, is not credited by officials here. They cite the clause of the Hawaiian Constitution declaring that Sanford Ballard Dole has been made President of the Republic of Hawaii, to hold office until 1900.

Representative McCreary, who is referred to in the dispatch from Butte as having commissioned ex-Congressman Dixon to make an investigation at Hawaii, says:

"I wish to deny the whole story. I never sent Judge Dixon to Hawaii, and did not know of his going until after he had gone. He went to recuperate the health of his son, Mrs. Dixon remaining at San Francisco with a relative of mine. I never heard of an investigation of Hawaii for myself or for the Foreign Affairs Committee, and I have not received and will not receive a report on that subject."

FRED. PHILP,  
Saddle and Harness Maker.

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Sand land contains an acreage of about 1200 acres, 200 of which is the best coffee land, and the balance is grazing and kalo land.

A good Horse and a fine wall of sweet water included in the above.  
Enquire of

E. G. HITCHCOCK,

At Marshall's Office, Honolulu

1634 3m

## Timely Topics

March 23, 1895.

What about the cable? What about the canal? Does the United States Senate believe that other governments will be willing to accept a "dog in the manger" policy and allow the Pacific to be without a cable? Do the Senators for one moment imagine that the Nicaragua Canal will continue to exist merely in the imagination of the world and as a channel only for paper ships?

We know not. Hawaii is interested in both schemes to a very great extent because there is no doubt that her commerce will be increased by the completion of one or both of the measures. Nor is Hawaii the only locality to be benefitted. The United States, particularly the States along the eastern and western seaboard will profit by the completion of the canal to a wonderful extent; the merchant marine that has been lying idle will receive an impetus the like of which has not been felt in years. Freight could be so much reduced that thousands of tons would be shipped from New York that would not otherwise leave the warehouses.

We have just received another invoice of the celebrated Dietz Oil Stoves, the same now extensively used in Honolulu and which give universal satisfaction. As a fuel, coal oil is extensively used in the United States and here on account of its cheapness and because of the quickness with which a meal may be cooked. With the Dietz Oil Stove there is absolutely no odor from the burning oil and no danger of explosion. The cost of oil for a meal averages about three cents and when you are through heat and expense ceases. We have never had a word of dissatisfaction from parties using these stoves; on the contrary we are told that they will broil, fry, bake, and roast equally as good as a wood or coal stove and at less expense.

If you contemplate renewing the youth of your dwelling by the use of a little paint, bear this fact in mind: Hendry's Ready Mixed Paint will go further and retain the gloss and color longer than any other ready mixed paint on the market. We have it for inside or outside work in quart, half gallon, and gallon tins. If you want to do a little odd job and do not require the services of a painter get a tin of our paint—always ready for use. If you are, for any reason, opposed to the ready mixed article we can supply you with either English or American lead and raw or boiled oil at the lowest possible price.

The Avery sugar land implements have proven a wonderful saving to the planters here and our sales are constantly increasing. Planters are realizing that economy must be practiced in every department of their plantations and labor saving implements are on the road to success in this respect. We will gladly furnish information and supply photographs to parties interested.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block,

607 POST STREET.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Battalion drill on the 8th.  
W. G. Irwin has contributed \$500 to the Kawaiahae Church fund.

A new football team has been formed at Pearl City. Frank Andrade is the father of it.

Captain Godfrey has gone to the Coast to purchase a steamer to take the place of the wrecked Pele.

Three shells were received by the Alamedas. They were delivered to the Myrtle, Healani and Lealani clubs.

Judge Kinney will visit Salt Lake City, where he resided for some time, before returning to Honolulu.

Prof. Stoeckle is at the Queen's Hospital suffering with a severe attack of malarial fever. He is gradually improving.

It is understood that the Planters' Labor and Supply Company sent an order by the China for 1000 Chinese laborers.

The steamer Kahului, which sailed from this port on March 12th, had not arrived at San Francisco on the 26th of the same month.

Julian Monsarrat, manager of Kapapala Ranch in Kau, left for San Francisco on the Alameda in the interests of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company.

The Alameda carried 3087 letters and 933 papers. The total number of letters received since last Saturday is 13,311, and 11,397 papers. Dispatched 12,895 letters and 3187 papers.

The Hawaiian Band played for two hours previous to the departure of the Alameda. On account of the Mail wharf being filled with freight, the band was stationed on the aft deck of the steamer.

Dr. Walter Maxwell, the agricultural chemist, arrived by the China. He comes under engagement with the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, his salary being paid partly by that company and the Government.

The San Francisco Call of March 16th publishes a long interview with Captain Davies, together with the denial made here by the captain concerning tortures said to have been inflicted upon him by Government officials.

## Aloha, Mrs. Irwin.

Mrs. W. G. Irwin was the recipient of many beautiful floral offerings previous to her departure by the Alameda. J. M. Vivas, on behalf of the ladies of the Portuguese Charitable Association, presented her with a magnificent basket containing beautiful and rare flowers. Arranged among the flowers was a choice lot of figs, bananas and other fruits. Besides there were a number of elegant bouquets of carnations, violets, etc. Mrs. Irwin was literally covered with leis and flowers of different kinds, all remembrances of kind friends.

Responding to the gift delivered by Mr. Vivas, Mrs. Irwin made proper acknowledgment of the kindness and sentiment expressed through the present.

## Prince Joseph of Battenburg.

Among the arrivals on the Alameda yesterday were Prince Francis Joseph of Battenburg and Colonel Townsend of the Second Life Guards, who stopped here in their tour around the world. Prince Joseph of Battenburg is a brother of Henry of Battenburg, whose wife, Princess Beatrice, is the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria. He is a man of fine physique and very quiet, unassuming manner. With Colonel Townsend he will make a trip to the Volcano, leaving for San Francisco on the Mariposa, May 2d. Several weeks will be taken in the States, when they will cross the Atlantic, going to England.

## Native Annexation Club.

A native annexation club was formed at Moanalua last night. The following officers were elected:

President, C. Makena; vice-president, J. Kapali; treasurer, J. K. Malao; secretary, W. Davis; executive committee, S. W. Hooebi, Rev. D. Kapali, G. Pipi, W. Pomai, J. K. Malao.

An adjournment was made until next Tuesday evening, when further routine business will be transacted.

## New Japanese Daily.

"The Volcano," a new Japanese evening daily, will soon be added to the list of newspapers of the country. B. Shimizu obtained a license for the publication of the paper yesterday afternoon. Mr. Shimizu will act in the capacity of proprietor, T. Hirose, editor, and the mechanical department will be in the hands of J. Segawa.

## THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

## Opening of Semi-Annual Meeting at Kaumakapili Church.

## WORK OF SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

## Special Committees Appointed to Adjust Existing Difficulties—Association Adjourned Until Thursday Morning—Sunday School Association.

The semi-annual meeting of the Oahu Association of Hawaiian Evangelical Churches began at Kaumakapili Church Wednesday a.m. Some forty pastors and delegates were in attendance. Rev. J. Kekahuna, the moderator at the last meeting, conducted the opening devotional services. Rev. E. S. Timoteo was chosen moderator, and Rev. Kimo Kavika, scribe. The usual committee appointed by each church, through its delegate, reported its condition and progress for the past year. The church at Kalibi, still without a pastor, had raised \$500 for repairing their church, largely through the efforts of Mr. W. H. Cummings. The church at Waiau had settled their difficulties with their past pastor, but had not seen their way clear to call another pastor. The church at Waiula reported the continued success of their monthly musical entertainment to bring the people to the house of worship, interest them in the work of the church, and set in motion various enterprises for the promotion of the welfare of the community. The church at Kaneohe reported some trouble between the pastor and some of the deacons, arising out of scandals circulated in connection with the employment of a singing-master to improve the musical abilities of the young people.

In the afternoon, when the proposition was made to hold three day's meeting next week for the special object of uplifting the religious life of the Hawaiian Evangelical Churches, some objection was made to the selection of Passion Week for such meetings as though they indicated approval of observances of the Roman Catholic Church. But further discussion brought out the general unanimity of sentiment in favor of such meetings at this time. Such fear was said to be as foolish as people's bowing their heads when driving through a covered bridge. All good ideas are to be welcomed, and all helpers in good works. The Catholic priest at the Lepre Settlement is not untrue to his duty when he gives away bibles, that the Scriptures which no Catholic Society has printed may be the means of enlightening and purifying the lives of the residents of Kalaupapa. Preachers of different doctrines are coming to the islands. Instead of claiming a monopoly of religious truth, every truly pious heart will rejoice in bidding God-speed to every earnest purpose and sincere desire for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom of truth and righteousness and love.

The new difficulties and obstacles in the way of the gospel was the next subject of discussion. It was resolved to lay the matter before the Hawaiian Board with the request that a committee on Home Evangelization be appointed to visit the churches in which there are special difficulties, and assist in straightening out the various entanglements. It was reported that the Hawaiian Board had already voted to hold a special session to consider the situation of the Hawaiian churches, and come to some determination as to what had best be done. Rev. E. S. Timoteo was recommended as a desirable member of such committee.

The four parishes of Waianae, Hanalei, Waimea and Kalihi, now without pastors, were placed under the charge of special committees to visit and advise and assist in selection of pastors.

The Association adjourned at 5 p.m. to meet again on Thursday at 9 a.m. The Sunday School Association will meet at 2 p.m.

The Evangelical Association resumed its services at Kaumakapili Church at 9 a.m. Thursday. After the usual half hour of devotional exercises, some routine business was transacted, and then the association listened to addresses of Christian greeting from Rev. Dr. Birne, pastor of the Central Union Church, and Miss M. P. Chamberlain, their delegate; also from Rev. O. H. Gulick, in reference to the work among the Japanese, and Rev. A. V. Soares, pastor of the Portuguese Church.

On Mr. Soares' saying that the church was about to raise funds to put up a larger place of worship, the Moderator called for contributions on the spot, and in a trice Mr. Soares received in silver coin \$15.50. Later in the session a bouquet of asters, roses and carnations was received from Mr. Soares in acknowledgment of the donation.

Aid to indigent and superannuated Hawaiian Ministers was discussed, and a request forwarded to the Hawaiian Board to appropriate \$50 a year as a stipend for those needy brethren. The churches were urged to make early provision for raising the money needed for current expenses, and not to allow debts to accumulate.

Reports were made in regard to Kawaiahae Seminary by Rev. H. Bingman, President of the Board of Managers; in regard to Kamehameha Schools by Rev. Dr. Hyde, Vice President of the Board of Trustees; in regard to the North Pacific Institute by the two instructors, Rev. Dr. Hyde and Rev. John Laddingham. In addition to teaching the eleven students of the Institute in English, Mr. Laddingham instructs two others, formerly students, and two young Portuguese, who have begun a course of study to qualify themselves for pastoral work among their own people. A class of five young Hawaiian lawyers are tak-

ing steps to form a class for the grammatical study of English. A resolution of approval was passed, and the ministers were urged to seek out and recommend young men, as candidates for the course of study at the Institute. The association was invited to visit the Kamehameha Schools Friday afternoon.

At the meeting of the Sunday School Association, Rev. J. M. Ezera was chosen Moderator and John Ahina Scribe. Reports were read from the various Sunday schools. The Sunday school at Makema, a district in Waimea, had raised \$200 and repaired the chapel there under the superintendence of Mr. S. Andrews. The statistical reports gave the sum total of the numbers in attendance for all the Sabbaths of the six months, mounting up to hundreds and thousands. Some objection was made to this style of reckoning, but it was defended as the true business style, after the fashion of the Y. M. C. A. statistics.

The new Sunday School Magazine, the "Hoahana," published on the 15th of every month, was approved, and the Sunday schools urged to order more copies and pay for them at the subscription price of \$1 per year, in order to increase the usefulness of the magazine. Rev. O. P. Emerson was requested, in his tours around the Islands, to push the subscriptions to this magazine.

A letter was read from S. Kamakai, asking help from the Sunday School Association for the new organization under his management for the last six months. The uniforms, of brown linen trimmed with red for the "Brigade of Soldiers of Love" cost two dollars each, and there are various other expenses.

The work was started in the Gospel Hall, on Hotel street, of the Chinese mission. It has brought in the children of the slums in Kikihale, forty-two regular members at this date, and every evening they meet to sing gospel songs, repeat bible verses, and listen to addresses urging upon them the choice of a Christian life with its privileges and its duties. Some of the children are developing marked abilities in taking part in these meetings. They are regular attendants now at the Sunday school and the Wednesday evening prayer meeting. The work was approved by vote of the Association and the request commended to the various Sunday schools to meet according to their ability and choice, all moneys received to be reported, and with a certified account of expenses to be furnished to the treasurer of the Sunday School Association for publication.

## Y. M. C. A. ELECT NEW OFFICERS.

## The Association Will Endeavor to Engage an Evangelist.

## New Officers Will be Installed Next Thursday Evening—Meeting in Central Union Church on April 21st.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the parlors of the hall last evening.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: F. J. Lowrey, president; F. W. Thrum, vice-president; W. J. Forbes, recording secretary; C. B. Ripley and C. J. Day, directors. The new officers will be installed next Thursday evening.

The Association will endeavor to engage Mr. H. C. Tatman for the purpose of engaging in evangelistic work here for a period. Several of the members know Mr. Tatman personally and he has been recommended to the Association as an earnest worker. The co-operation of some of the churches will be asked to help the work along.

A Y. M. C. A. meeting will be held in Central Union Church on April 21st. This will take the place of the regular Sunday evening service. Short talks will be given by the members and Rev. Dr. Birne, pastor of Central Union.

The following persons were admitted to active membership last evening: Charles D. Spencer, Henry Hackman, John F. Scott and Albert Blond.

The employment committee reported three situations procured for applicants during the month of March. This is very good work, considering the dull times.

It was decided to put \$50 into new books.

## CELLS DRY AND COMFORTABLE

## Examination of Quarters in which Peterson was Confined.

The statements made by Charles Creighton, intimating that A. P. Peterson's death was hastened by confinement in a damp cell, and "other indignities" practiced upon him during his detention in the Police Station, led a representative of the ADVERTISER to visit the Station yesterday and examine the quarters in which Peterson passed the time during his confinement.

The cell is roomy, well aired, and as scrupulously clean as the most exacting house-wife could wish.

There is not a suggestion of moisture or "damp moss" about the whole. No prisoner could ask for more healthful or comfortable quarters. Nothing in the surroundings could possibly bring on a physical condition tending to hasten Mr. Peterson's death.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions

## In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

MARCH TERM, 1895

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., BICKERON, AND FREAR, JJ.

W. H. CUMMINGS, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR,  
vs. MRS. NIUAIAKUA AND J. K.  
IAUEA, DEFENDANTS IN ERROR.

An amendment was allowed by the Court to petition for a writ of error by inserting an allegation that the judgment complained of was not fully satisfied, this appearing to be the fact and the amendment not appearing to prejudice the defendants.

A Writ of Error and a Bill of Exceptions are concurrent methods for the correcting of errors made in the lower courts—the conditions and limitations in each method being different.

To avail one of a writ of error it is not essential that the point has been raised in the Court below and made in the Supreme Court, error would not lie because the question would be *res adjudicata*.

The failure of the clerk to note on his minutes that a demurrer had been argued and overruled and exceptions noted, does not suspend or postpone the judgment entered on the verdict.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C.J.

On the 25th May, 1894, the defendants in error obtained a verdict against plaintiff in error for \$500. Judgment was entered thereon three days later. The plaintiff in error took certain exceptions to this Court which were heard at the last September term and decided adversely to him, October 15th. On the 17th December a writ of error was sued out, which came on for hearing at this term. The defendants in error moved that the writ be quashed on various grounds, the first one being that the petition for the writ does not contain an allegation that the judgment was not fully satisfied. The plaintiff in error asked this Court to allow him to amend his petition by inserting this allegation, it being admitted that the judgment was not in fact satisfied. We held in Bowler v. McIntyre, 9 Haw.—that it should be alleged in the petition that the judgment was not fully satisfied, this being a statutory prerequisite for the issuance of the writ.

In that case we refused to dismiss the writ on the ground of the omission of such an allegation because issue had been joined on the merits, though we would have dismissed the writ if the record showed that the judgment had been satisfied. In the case before us we think the amendment should be allowed. Under the general power of this Court to grant amendments in matters where we have original jurisdiction, we allow it because it will not prejudice the defendants in error—the object of the amendment being to have the petition correspond with the facts.

The third ground for quashing the writ is that the writ was not issued within six months from the rendition of the judgment complained of. The petition does not contain an allegation that the writ was brought within the six months. Counsel for plaintiff in error shows as follows: A demurrer was interposed by him January 20, 1894, before the trial in the Circuit Court, he having discontinued his answer of the day previous. The demurrer was substantially a plea of misjoinder of the defendant in error's husband. It was argued on the 25th May and overruled and the case proceeded immediately to trial. (It should be stated here that defendant in error filed a plea of general issue on the 22d May.) When the exceptions were argued before us the plaintiff in error asked us to consider the misjoinder of the husband of defendant in error. We found, October 15th (see Iauke v. Cummings, 9 Haw.) that this question was not cognizable before us because the record did not show that any exception was taken or allowed to the overruling of the demurrer on that ground and was not set up in the bill of exceptions.

Thereupon the plaintiff in error, on the 6th December, upon motion and notice to opposing counsel, obtained an order of the Circuit Judge presiding at the trial that an amendment be made on the clerk's minutes as of May 25, 1894, (the day of the trial) to wit, "The demurrer having been argued by the respective counsel, and overruled by the Court, the defendant noted exceptions to the Court's ruling." The counsel for plaintiff in error contends that as the cause was still on the clerk's docket the judgment was not final and therefore the statutory period of limitation of six months had not run.

We fail to appreciate the soundness of this proposition. The judgment on the verdict was entered May 25, 1894; exceptions had been overruled and there was nothing left to be done to perfect the judgment. The writ of error was sued out on the 17th December, nearly seven months after the judgment was entered. The failure to enter on the minutes the fact that the demurrer was overruled and that exceptions were noted had no effect to suspend or postpone the judgment. This failure was the reason why the Circuit Judge disallowed an exception to his overruling the demurrer and why it was not incorporated in the bill of exceptions. But the exceptor could have availed himself then and there, when this ground of exception was refused, of the proofs that he thereafter on the 6th December presented to the Judge, that an exception had been in fact noted and that the clerk had omitted it from his minutes by inadvertence. If the question of the alleged misjoinder had been set up to us in the bill of exceptions we would have considered it, and if the Circuit Court had refused to allow the cor-

rection, the exception could have been proved before us on evidence sustaining the allegations. See Sec. 74 Judiciary Act.

But, even if no exception had in fact been taken to the overruling of the demurrer, or if the demurrer had not been interposed at all, a writ of error on the point of the alleged misjoinder could have been sued out within six months from the rendition of judgment if the judgment had not been satisfied.

The counsel for the plaintiff in error is under the impression that in order to avail himself of a writ of error he must have raised the point in the Court below and perfected his exceptions, if not sustained. This is not the law. "Any error appearing on the record, either of law or fact, or any cause which might be assigned as error at Common Law" may be corrected by writ of error. Sec. 3 Chap. 95, Laws of 1892. Undoubtedly if the ground of error in the cause had been made matter of exception and had been decided in the Supreme Court, error would not lie because the question would be *res adjudicata*. But the statute now makes a writ of error and a bill of exceptions concurrent methods for the correcting of errors made in lower courts—the conditions and limitations in each method being different.

It was competent for plaintiff in error to have petitioned for his writ, within the statutory time, even though he had demurred, and, even if he had not demurred and the record did not state that the demurrer had been argued and decided against him and that he had excepted to the ruling. If it was essential to his case on the writ of error to show that the record was incomplete, he could, before joining in error, suggest a diminution of the record or procure a writ of certiorari.

We have been thus minute in our discussion of this case, as the Act of 1892 is new and the practice under it is not fully settled. The writ is quashed on the ground that it was not sued out within six months after rendition of judgment.

W. C. Achi for plaintiff in error; E. Johnson and J. L. Kaulukon for defendants in error.

H. LAWES, Auditor General.

Olympia Will Come.

A late San Francisco paper says the cruiser Olympia has been ordered to proceed to the lower part of California, where she will attend a local celebration. From there she will proceed later to Honolulu and relieve the Philadelphia. Passed Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr has been ordered to the Mare Island navy yard as relief of Paymaster A. W. Baker, who is ordered to the Olympia.

What Dreams May Come.

In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Dr. B. W. Richardson says that the sleep of health is dreamless. "Deame," says Shakespeare, "are children of an idle brain." If both the doctor and the poet are right it follows that idle brains are unhealthy brains. No doubt there might be truth in the inference, but that is not quite the point. Are all dreams signs of a diseased condition? To this the doctor says "No." He divides dreams into two classes; those started by noises or other causes outside the sleeper, and those produced by pain, fever, or indigestion.

Here we inject a fact. We receive multitudes of letters containing this affirmation, almost in identical words: "I was woken in the morning when I awoke to bed." To this the doctor has an answer. He says, "When we feel wearied in the morning very likely it results from dreams we have forgotten." Quite so.

In other words there is a body condition which

## NO COIN IN LAMBERT'S SAFE

Unpaid Bills, Chinese Bail Bonds  
Etc., Comprise the Contents

HIS SHORTAGE NOT OVER \$2600.

Bondsmen Willing to Pay and Relieved  
that Amount is Small—Lambert Will  
be Arrested and Sent Back to Cali-  
fornia—Miss Mahaney Returns Today.

Mention was made in these col-  
umns yesterday of the presence in  
Honolulu of Walter R. Lambert,  
fugitive police court clerk of Oak-  
land, Cal., and Miss Gertie Maha-  
ney.



WALTER R. LAMBERT.  
(Reproduced from the S. F. Examiner.)

ney, a young lady of the same city.  
The couple arrived here by the  
Mariposa under the name of "F. N.  
Thomas and wife."

The San Francisco Examiner of  
March 16th prints the following  
touching the disappearance of  
Lambert:

OAKLAND, March 16.—The experts  
today succeeded in opening the safe  
which the fugitive police court clerk,  
Walter R. Lambert left behind.

Thirteen bail bonds for Chinese lot-  
tery dealers, a stack of unpaid bills,  
a slip of paper with "\$10" and "R. B.  
S. York" written upon it, a California  
bank book, which showed a balance of  
\$26 due the department—more than  
offset by outstanding checks—and a  
lot of torn bits of paper comprised the  
contents of the safe.

While the meager contents of the  
clerk's safe were being discussed,  
Henry Evers and O. C. Kirk, Lam-  
bert's bondsmen, looked on. As every-  
one, excepting Lambert's friends, be-  
lieved, there was not a thing resem-  
bling money—not even a cent—in the  
affair.

Expert York and Auditor Snow  
completed the work of inspecting  
Lambert's books today, and to the  
great relief of the bondsmen found the  
total defalcation to be small.

"We thought yesterday that Lam-  
bert was over \$16,000 short," said  
Auditor Snow today, "but we are glad  
now that our apprehensions have not  
been verified. The total shortage  
will not be over \$200."

BONDS MAY BE BOGUS.

Expert York says that some of the  
bonds on file may be bogus, and if this  
be so the shortage will be greater



MISS GERTIE MAHANEY.  
(Reproduced from the S. F. Examiner.)

The custom of Chinese lottery dealers  
is to put up cash bail first, and then,  
after the case has been set, to substi-  
tute a bond for the cash. Now, if  
many of the bonds found in the safe  
are forged, Lambert took more money  
than he is supposed now to have ab-  
sorbed with.

The bondsmen will indemnify the  
State for Lambert's defalcation with-  
out making any contest.

In addition to his shortage as clerk  
Lambert owes nearly every merchant  
saloon man and restauranteur in Oak-  
land who would trust him. The fun-  
eral of his wife is still unpaid for.

Attorney Thomas Bradley is out  
\$100 because of his faith in Lambert.

As counsel for a Chinese lottery dealer

Bradley wished to draw down \$100

cash bail, having put up the necessary

bonds. He wrote a receipt for the

money Lambert took the receipt,

saying he was busy and would give

Bradley a check. That was last Thurs-

day and the lawyer has not since seen

the clerk.

Gertie Mahaney, the young woman  
who is supposed to have eloped with  
Lambert to Honolulu, was well known  
in Oakland. She formerly lived at  
Fourteenth and Washington streets,  
just opposite the City Hall.

MARRIED THE FRIEND OF HIS

WIFE.

John Mahaney, her father, said last

night that he was greatly surprised to

learn of Lambert's defalcation.

"My daughter and Lambert were  
properly married," he said, "and they  
sent me a letter telling me so. I  
knew my girl would not say so if it  
were not true. I knew she was ac-  
quainted with Lambert, and he was  
a widower, and when I received word  
a few days ago that they were married  
I was not altogether surprised. I was  
totally unprepared for the news that  
they had gone to Honolulu."

Walter Lambert's career in Oakland  
has been varied one. Six months  
ago he created a scene in the police  
court by making some irrelevant re-  
marks to Judge Allen. He also stared  
at a witness for several minutes instead  
of swearing him and convinced  
the court that he was out of his mind.  
He was taken away by his friends but  
renewed his crazy behavior in a  
saloon and was arrested as insane. He  
was taken to the county jail and con-  
fined for a few days. No judicial ex-  
amination was held, but Dr. Stratton  
pronounced him sane again and he  
was liberated. On several other occa-  
sions Lambert was kept under re-  
straint by his friends and was looked  
upon as a dangerous man when he  
had taken a few drinks.

HONOLULU IS NOT SAFE.

Lambert's bondsmen, O. C. Kirk  
and Henry Evers, were interested ob-  
servers when Lambert's safe was  
opened, although they said that they  
did not expect to find anything in it.  
If Lambert has gone to Honolulu he  
may run into Lou Evers, who holds a  
position in the Hawaiian army. He  
is a son of Henry Evers, one of Lam-  
bert's bondsmen.

Lambert's offense is an extraditable  
one, and word will be sent by the next  
steamer to Honolulu to the Hawaiian  
authorities to arrest Lambert and ship  
him back to California.

An afternoon paper printed  
an interview yesterday with  
Lambert, in which he admitted  
being the party mentioned  
above, but denying he was  
short in his accounts or that he  
fled from Oakland on account of  
any irregularity.

Lambert and Miss Mahaney—or  
"F. N. Thomas and wife" as regis-  
tered, are still in the city.

THURSTON IS COMING.

It Is About All That Is Known of  
the Affair on This End.

The reports of Minister Thurston's  
probable recall, published in another  
column, very naturally caused quite a sensation when the  
news became known about town  
yesterday.

In Government circles the whole  
thing was at first pronounced a  
fake, until the Foreign Office mail  
brought a telegram from Mr. Thurston,  
stating he was on his way to Honolulu. This is the only  
information in the hands of the  
Government. Mr. Thurston's pre-  
vious letters containing no intimation  
if such were his intentions. Minister Willis was  
seen and stated that he knew absolutely nothing of the  
affair, except as brought to him by newspaper reports. Nothing official  
has been brought to his notice. Mr. Willis expressed his regret at the  
possibility of strained relations existing between this country and the  
United States, and hoped the story might prove without foundation.

Mr. Thurston's mother received a  
letter from him, dated March 20th,  
telling her not to be disturbed by  
reports in the papers, and that Mr.  
and Mrs. Thurston expected to stay  
in Washington for the present.

In a letter to Chief Justice Judd  
from Admiral Walker, dated March  
19th, no reference whatever is  
made to the reports. A letter from  
San Francisco to the ADVERTISER  
says, "I learn that Thurston has  
not received any word from the  
State Department regarding the  
alleged recall. He leaves for Honolulu  
on April 4th by the Arawa, to  
confer with the Government. He  
is expected here daily."

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM ROSS.

The funeral of the late William  
Ross was largely attended yester-  
day afternoon. Messrs. W. Lish-  
man, C. J. Campbell, W. H. Mc-  
Lean, William White, Captain Dab-  
el, Frank Harvey and Norman  
Gedge acted as pall-bearers. The  
Hawaiian band headed the proce-  
cession and discoursed appropriate  
music. Thirty-six members of the  
Sharpshooters' Company followed  
the remains. Services were held  
at the hospital by Rev. Alex. Mack-  
intosh.

BILLIONS COLIC.

Persons who are subject to attacks  
of bilious colic will be pleased to  
know that prompt relief may be had  
by taking Chamberlain's Colic,  
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It  
acts quickly and can always be de-  
pended upon. In many cases the  
attack may be prevented by taking  
this remedy as soon as the first in-  
dication of the disease appears. 25  
and 50 cent bottles for sale by all  
medical dealers Benson, Smith & Co.  
Agents.

IN FLAVOR OF A CABLE.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, March  
22.—The Government of New Zea-  
land has agreed to be represented at  
the suggested international monet-  
ary conference, and has decided to  
accept the proposal to send delegates  
to the commission to consider plans  
for laying a cable across the Pacific  
ocean.

John Mahaney, her father, said last  
night that he was greatly surprised to

learn of Lambert's defalcation.

## JUST RECEIVED

## HENRY CLAY AND

## BOCK &amp; COMPANY

## Choice Havana Cigars

## Hollister &amp; Co.

## Pacific Hardware Co.

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

## WAR -- PHOTOGRAPHS !

Framed at \$1.25 each and Upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose; Mechanics' Tools, a specialty;

Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil; Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS !

(REGISTERED.)

## Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.

Preserves all wood above, or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects and house fungi, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice.

Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, Limited,  
Fort Street. Honolulu.

## Give the Baby

MELLIN'S  
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

FOOD

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,  
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

USE LOLA MONTEZ CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE POT.

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BRACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and

Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of wigs standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORE. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.

26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu.

Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

ASK FOR

LEIBIG COMPANY'S  
EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

*Liebig*

To be had at all druggists and grocers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

## Metropolitan Market

## King Street.

## Choicest Meats

— FROM —

## Finest Herds.

## G. J. WALLER, Prop.

## FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

## SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

— AND AT THE —

## Lowest Market Prices.

— ALL Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Air Refrigerator. Meats are treated retains all its Juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

1882 q

## BENSON SMITH &amp; CO

## JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING

## PHARMACISTS

## CHEMICALS

## MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

## PACIFIC DRUGS.

## CHEMICALS

## PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

## BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

— THE FINEST GRADES OF —

## TOBACCOES,

## CIGARS, PIPES AND

## JUDGE KINNEY AT VANCOUVER.

He Places Government Evidence Before Lawyer Davis

## ASHFORD TALKS TO REPORTERS.

He Thinks He Will Return—Details of Arthur Peterson's Death—Creighton's Version—Judge Dixon An Annexationist—Rickard's Case in England.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), March 25.—Ten days ago a man named Houk, of Honolulu, arrived in Vancouver and represented himself as a lawyer sent by the Hawaiian Government to look into the case pending between the three deported men, Cranston, Mueller and Johnstone, and the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, that carried them away from Hawaii. Houk could not produce any papers substantiating his story, and those who could give him information refused to do so.

A week later E. P. Davis, Q. C., who has had the case ostensibly for the steamship company and practically for the Hawaiian Government, got a letter from Minister of Foreign Affairs Hatch, advising him that Judge Advocate Kinney, the prosecuting attorney in the late court martial at Honolulu, would call on him. Judge Kinney's visit was kept so secret that, although he came by way of San Francisco, he had left Vancouver on his return before the nature of his visit was ascertained.

He called upon one person only, Lawyer Davis. He came to him armed with voluminous documentary evidence bearing upon the case in point. He said he had been sent by the Hawaiian Government to the Coast for the purpose of mastering the details of the case, and that the Government was so much interested that it had given him power to engage the best counsel obtainable to watch the case for Hawaii. He considered the claims of the men preposterous. They wanted \$50,000, and they were barely eking out an existence in Honolulu, previous to their being deported, he said.

Lawyer Davis said that it is true that there is an agreement between the Hawaiian Government and the steamship company, but he had seen the agreement and was satisfied that it was not binding on the Government. The Government was taking the keen interest it did on account of the constitutional question at issue.

Cranston, the American who was deported, said that the Hawaiian Government had put up bonds recently to the extent of the damages asked, to insure the steamship company against possible loss in the suit.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), March 28.—Advocate Judge Kinney, of Honolulu, is in this city in connection with the suit of the deported men. Judge Kinney was closeted with the lawyers acting for the outlawed American, Cranston, all the afternoon. As yet, he is uncommunicative.

## SCHOONER WAHLBERG RELEASED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—It will be remembered that in January last a lot of arms and ammunition was shipped from this port to the insurgents at the Sandwich Islands on the schooner C. H. Wahlberg. At San Diego the schooner was seized at the instigation of the Hawaiian authorities, and an appeal was made to United States District Attorney Foote, of this city, to hold Captain Martin, of the Wahlberg, for perjury and a violation of the neutrality laws.

The District Attorney has decided that, in view of the decision of Judge Ross in the Itata case and other precedents, the United States is without any legal grounds for action in the premises. Captain Martin and his vessel will consequently be released.

## RETURN OF ENVOY DIXON.

BUTTE (Mont.), March 16.—Judge Dixon, who has been sent to Honolulu by Chairman McCrea of the Foreign Relations Committee, returned today.

While declining to discuss the object of his trip, he admits making a thorough investigation of the recent events on the islands, and gives it as his opinion that annexation is inevitable. He says the natives are becoming enthusiastic annexationists, and all favor it except the English residents.

## RICKARD'S CASE.

LONDON, March 19.—Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question of Hugh Lettrel, representing the Taystock division of Devonshire, who has asked for information regarding the case of Mr. Rickard, who was sentenced to death for taking part in the rebellion at Hawaii, and whose sentence was subsequently commuted to three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000, said that as soon as the necessary papers were received the Government would decide whether it could interfere.

## CAPTAIN DAVIES' DENIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Among the Arawa's passengers was Captain William Davies, commander of the steamer Walmarso. Davies was accused of taking arms to the rebels at Honolulu. He denies that he suffered any indignities at the hands of the Hawaiian Republic, as was reported. He says that although he is now an exile, he was the victim of circumstances and hopes that some day his innocence will be proved.

## DEATH OF ARTHUR PETERSON.

Arthur P. Peterson, Attorney-General of Hawaii under the monarchy, and recently exiled with many others from the island, died yesterday at the California Hotel says the S. F. Call of March 17th. His few friends and brothers in exile were with him when he expired. They took charge of the remains, which will be interred here.

Arthur P. Peterson was born in New Bedford, Mass., of old Puritan stock, and was 36 years old. He went

to the Hawaiian Islands when quite young, and after graduating from Punahoa College, he went to the law college of the University of Michigan and was graduated with honors. He next went to Boston, where he was in active practice of his profession for some years, alternating it with newspaper work.

He was Deputy Attorney-General for two years and twice Attorney-General of Hawaii under the monarchy; also sitting as Noble for Oahu in the Legislature of 1890-92. He was Attorney-General at the time of the revolution in 1893. He had conferred upon him the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure of Japan for services rendered to the Japanese Government.

Peterson's friend, Charles Creighton, also an ex-Attorney-General and now an exile, in speaking of Peterson's illness and death said: "His late illness was contracted while undergoing solitary confinement in the station-house in Honolulu during the uprising. He was confined to his bed during the last two weeks."

"Peterson was the acknowledged head of his profession in Hawaii, having established for himself a reputation for ability and integrity excelled by none at the Hawaiian bar. During his last illness he constantly imagined that he was still in prison and suffering from the indignities practiced on him. His last words were: 'I've got out of jail.'

## ASHFORD IS DEFIANT.

Clarence W. Ashford, one of the deported adherents of the ex queen of Hawaii, who arrived on the Arawa, was seen at the Lick House last night, says the San Francisco Chronicle of March 16. He readily consented to give his views on the situation at the islands.

"Yes, I am a full-fledged exile now," said he, "and to tell the truth I am not a little surprised at being such. Not that I expected to be acquitted, but, on the contrary, because of my having been permitted to leave the islands with a whole skin. I really expected to be kept there and subjected to a long term of imprisonment or something even worse."

"I feel very much aggrieved on account of the attitude of the American people in reference to our case. Because the Provisional Government had its band play 'Yankee Doodle' and declared itself to be a Government of the people by the people, you folks over here have run away with the idea that the so-called revolution which resulted in the present Government was simply civilization and freedom asserting itself and downing a tyrannical monarchy. Never was a more serious mistake made. The fact of the matter is that the Dole Government is the most un-American and repulsive combination imaginable. We exiles were sent away, not because we had done anything wrong, but because we believed in a true republican form of government and dared to disapprove of the tyranny and misrule which usurped a former satisfactory government."

"The American League over there is an organization formed to promote annexation to the United States. Its leading members are American citizens who have had some experience in American politics. They are for the most part liberal in their ideas and are most persistent in their efforts to secure lenient treatment of the political prisoners lately arrested; whereas the so-called 'solid men' would move heaven and earth in their efforts to bring the leaders of the late movement to the gallows. The attorney involved in the condemnation of American citizens by a lynch court, masquerading under the name of a military commission, is something which should come very closely home to every American."

"The Constitution of Hawaii, bad and unrepublican as it is in most respects, at least professes to guarantee the right of trial by jury. But, though the Government had control of the judiciary—through its own appointees on the bench, and had jurors who, in order to be eligible must take an oath abjuring the monarchy—they feared some of the parties whom they wished to convict might slip through their hands. Therefore the court martial was organized, not to try, but to convict, those who should be brought before it. This is the way we who do not believe in the present Government looked at the situation. The Grand Army of the Republic might do worse than to consider whether poor old Major Seward and Colonel V. V. Ashford, themselves Grand Army men, as well as other American citizens, have received the rights to which they are entitled from the military court."

Mr. Ashford dwelt at length upon the alleged ill-treatment of the political prisoners. He had not fared so badly himself, he said, except from a spell of solitary confinement, but he declared that others had been tortured by millions of the Government in the hope that they might be harassed into giving evidence against themselves and others of the prisoners.

Speaking of the ex queen, Ashford said he had spoken with her just before boarding the Arawa. She was then a prisoner guarded by soldiers. He said he was satisfied that she would scorn the proposition made to her to leave the country and accept an allowance of \$10,000 a year. She would stay in her native country, he said, her fate what it may.

"The party in power now doesn't want annexation," said Ashford, in conclusion. "They know that annexation means death to their power. Annexation would put an end to the contract labor system, and that would mean the death of the sugar industry, really the only one there. There is going to be a lot of trouble over there yet on this annexation question."

Ashford says he has no plans for the future just now, his intentions being to rest himself thoroughly before donning his armor. "I'm not through with this business yet," he said. "I don't consider that I have left the islands for good by any means. There is going to be some more fun."

**Reception on the Philadelphia.** The reception tendered Minister and Mrs. Willis by the officers of the Philadelphia last night was attended by a large number of people. The flagship was beautifully decorated. Dancing was kept up until a late hour.

Arthur P. Peterson was born in New Bedford, Mass., of old Puritan stock, and was 36 years old. He went

## POISONED FISH KILLED THEM.

Three Japanese Meet Death In a Rather Suspicious Manner

## ONE OF THE MEN BURIED ALIVE

Did Not Know How to Prepare the Fish—Dead Men Present a Ghastly Appearance—Bodies Spotted—Curious Way to Bring Back Life, Etc.

From Wednesday's Daily. It has long been the general belief, especially among the natives, that certain species of fish inhabiting Hawaiian waters contained poisonous matter. The truth of the question received verification by the incident embodied below.

Yesterday morning three Japanese fisherman named Nishimura, Tamagawa and Hashimoto, caught near Moanalua a number of the native opu hui in their nets and partook heartily of the fish, in company with the wife of Hashimoto. Shortly afterwards the men began to experience violent pains followed by a feeling of numbness of the body. Becoming frightened, the two weaker ones drove into town in a cart, while the stronger walked, for the purpose of securing medical advice concerning their condition.

Nishimura, the one who walked to town, went to the house of friends on Beretania street, nearly opposite Kaumakapili church and called Dr. Kojima. The other two went to Dr. W. Kobayashi's office on Beretania street, near Nuuanu street.

It was soon found that no relief could be given the afflicted men. All three were in the throes of death when the physicians examined them. Hashimoto was sent back to his wife in Moanalua, where he soon after expired. Yamagawa died at his wife's home in a small alley leading from Fort street, near Kukui, and Mishimura succumbed in a house near the Kamakapili church.

The woman who, in company with the three men, partook of the dangerous fish, developed no symptoms of poisoning.

The Japanese believe that by planting the bodies of their dead in the ground and allowing their heads to extend above they can, in some cases, renew life. This method was carried out in the case of Tamagawa. He was buried near the fence forming one boundary of the lane near Fort street, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. His head was allowed to extend above ground, and a box was placed over it to keep out the damp air. The dead man's head, thickly matted with hair, and pale face presented a ghastly appearance. His nose was almost snow white, the other parts of the face being spotted brown and white. The ears were drawn and pinched. The head was tilted forward, so that the chin almost touched the loose ground in which the dead man was buried. Japanese were standing in groups around a smouldering fire talking in very subdued tones, glancing every now and then in the direction of the temporary resting-place of their deceased countryman. A flickering lamp cast just enough light on the scene to render every object uncertain and uncanny. This afternoon at 4 o'clock the body will be removed, in case life does not return by that time.

Nishimura was laid out on a bed in the house near Kaumakapili church. His forehead was covered with thick perspiration, and froth like that which comes from the mouth of a mad dog oozed from his nostrils at intervals. The face was ghastly white, but the body up to the neck was the color of burnt skin. The upper boundary of this red color was jagged and extended around the neck.

The fish eaten by the Japanese is said to be healthy food when properly prepared. The natives of the islands frequently eat them without experiencing any ill effects. The troublesome part of the fish is said to be the gall, which must always be carefully removed before preparation. The Japanese did not do this and the result was fatal.

In appearance the fish is said to resemble the porcupine species. It has the power of dilation by means of air sacks, and is covered with sharp quills said to be of a poisonous nature. In Japan they are very common. They are found only in certain locations on the islands, such as Moanalua.

Oscar White, formerly second lieutenant, was elected captain of Company B last night, Sergeant E. A. Jacobson being promoted to the vacant position.



Ennis, Texas.



Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN,

3940-ff Manager.

## NEW EDITION

OF THE

## Tourists' Guide Through Hawaii.

2500 Copies.

## To Be Issued April 15th.

A second edition of this very popular hand book descriptive of Hawaiian Scenes and Scenery is now running through the press, and will be published on or about April 15. It has been carefully revised, and portions of it rewritten, bringing it down to the present date, making it an indispensable hand book.

Besides a full description of each of the islands, it contains most valuable information for tourists relative to steamer travel, rates of passage, hotels, weather records, health resorts, the Government, exports and imports, a brief account of the revolution of 1895, interesting facts for inquiring tourists, notes on coffee, sugar, &c., &c., and all information sought by tourists regarding these islands. A full index accompanies it.

The book will be beautifully illustrated with maps and some twenty-five full page pictures.

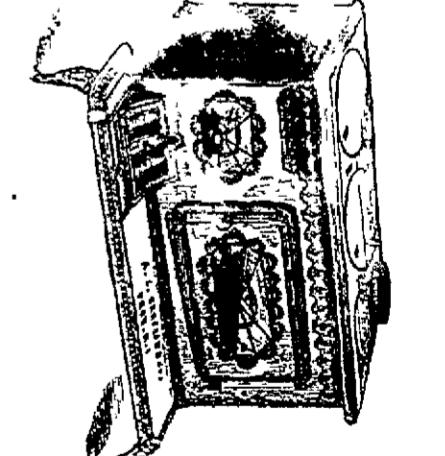
Can be obtained from the News-dealers in Honolulu.

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## FOREIGN MAIL NOTICE

From the Colonies per RMS Alameda, April 4—H. G. Prince Frigates Joseph of Battenberg and his valet Mr. Whipple, Col Townsend's Second Lt. Guards, W. Sander-son and wife, T. F. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. French, 2 children and 1 son storage  
DISBURSES

To Vancouver, B. C., port A & S Wain-  
tree, April 2—Miss C. L. Louroux, W. John-  
son, his wife and 3 children, D. B. Buchanan, A.  
Scott, K. Lee, wife and 2 children, George  
Stinson, J. Hardinge, C. Hansen, W. G. Ogg  
and wife, Mrs. Sealtooke, Miss seabrooke,  
J. J. Nitonga, Mrs. A. S. H. Burrows and  
Master Alan Burrows.

On or about April 13  
Australia . . . . . Australia . . . . .  
Australia . . . . . April 11 Australia . . . . . April 13  
Australia . . . . . April 24 Australia . . . . . May 2  
Australia . . . . . April 24 Australia . . . . . May 2  
Australia . . . . . April 30 Australia . . . . . May 2  
Australia . . . . . May 3 Australia . . . . . May 20  
Alameda . . . . . May 9 China . . . . . May 20  
Miwera . . . . . May 24 Australia . . . . . May 30  
Australia . . . . . May 27 Warrimoo . . . . . June 1  
City Peking June 1 Australia . . . . . June 17  
Mariposa . . . . . June 6 Coptic . . . . . June 24  
Australia . . . . . June 21 Australia . . . . . June 27  
Warrimoo . . . . . June 24 Alameda . . . . . June 27  
Australia . . . . . July 4 Mowers . . . . . July 28  
Australia . . . . . July 15 City Peking . . . . . July 17  
Mowers . . . . . July 24 Australia . . . . . July 28  
Coptic . . . . . July 10 Mariposa . . . . . July 28  
Alameda . . . . . Aug. 1 Warrimoo . . . . . Aug. 1  
Australia . . . . . Aug. 9 Belgic . . . . . Aug. 9  
City Peking . . . . . Aug. 10 Australia . . . . . Aug. 14  
Warrimoo . . . . . Aug. 24 Australia . . . . . Aug. 22  
Mariposa . . . . . Aug. 25 Rio Janeiro Sept. 6  
Australia . . . . . Sept. 10 Australia . . . . . Sept. 19  
Coptic . . . . . Sept. 24 Alameda . . . . . Sept. 19  
Mowers . . . . . Sept. 24 Warrimoo . . . . . Oct. 2  
Australia . . . . . Sept. 30 Australia . . . . . Oct. 2  
Australia . . . . . Oct. 21 China . . . . . Oct. 6  
Warrimoo . . . . . Oct. 24 Mariposa . . . . . Oct. 17  
Alameda . . . . . Oct. 24 Mowers . . . . . Nov. 1  
China . . . . . Oct. 29 Coptic . . . . . Nov. 6  
Australia . . . . . Nov. 15 Warrimoo . . . . . Dec. 2  
Mowers . . . . . Nov. 24 City Peking Dec. 6  
Coptic . . . . . Nov. 28 1895  
Warrimoo . . . . . Dec. 24 Mowers . . . . . Jan. 1  
City Peking . . . . . Dec. 24

## Bremen will pay to our arrival, from San Francisco, Vancouver and Sydney, in the following dates till the close of 1895

FROM HONOLULU LEAVE HONOLULU  
TO SAN FRANCISCO FOR SAN FRANCISCO  
OR VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER OR VICTORIA

OR ABOUT ON OR ABOUT

Australia . . . . . April 13 Australia . . . . . April 13

Arawa . . . . . April 11 Australia . . . . . April 13

Warrimoo . . . . . April 24 Australia . . . . . May 2

Coptic . . . . . April 30 Australia . . . . . May 2

Australia . . . . . May 3 Australia . . . . . May 20

Alameda . . . . . May 9 China . . . . . May 20

Mowers . . . . . May 24 Australia . . . . . May 30

Australia . . . . . May 27 Warrimoo . . . . . June 1

City Peking June 1 Australia . . . . . June 17

Mariposa . . . . . June 6 Coptic . . . . . June 24

Australia . . . . . June 21 Australia . . . . . June 27

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Australia . . . . . Aug. 9 Belgic . . . . . Aug. 9

City Peking . . . . . Aug. 10 Australia . . . . . Aug. 14

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Mariposa . . . . . Aug. 25 Rio Janeiro Sept. 6

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Coptic . . . . . Nov. 28 1895

Warrimoo . . . . . Dec. 24 Mowers . . . . . Jan. 1

City Peking . . . . . Dec. 24

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

MEN OF WAR.

U.S.S. Philadelphia, Cotton, 61

MERCHANTMAN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Schr. Santa Clara, B.C.

Barb Sunstar, Berry, Hilo.

Ship H. F. Glare, Herkosen, Liverpool.

Anschr. Golden Shore, Henderson, Ne'cile.

Schr. Robert Sudden, Birthon, Newcastle.

B. H. Newby, Molesfield, Newcastle.

B. H. Alder, Base, Potter, Port Blakely.

Schr. W. F. Jewett, Johnson, Puget Sound.

Schr. Matilda, Svenson, Port Gamble.

Sh. Hawaiian Isles, Kutsel, Newcastle.

Sh. Martha Davis, Soule, San Francisco.

Sh. T. P. Oakes, Reed, San Francisco.

Btkt. S. G. Wilder, Schmidt, San Francisco.

Schr. Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.

Btkt. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco.

Bark Triton Schon, Liverpool.

Bark Harry Morse, Herriman, Newcastle.

Schr. Braunsfels, Werkmeister, Azores.

Btkt. Jane L. Stanford, Johnson, Newcastle

Btkt. Wm. G. Irwin &amp; Co, London.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels Where from Due

Sch. Maid of Orleans S.F. . . . . Due

Bk Andrew Welch S.F. . . . . Due

Sch. Lizzie Vance Newcastle . . . . . Due

Sch. Prosper Newcastle . . . . . Due

Sch. Troop Newcastle . . . . . Due

Bk Coryphene Newcastle . . . . . Due

Bk Modoc Newcastle . . . . . Due

Sch. Robert Lowers S.F. . . . . April 14

O.S.S. Australi . . . . . April 8

Sch. Edward May Boston . . . . . May 16

Sch. Helen Brewer Boston . . . . . June 14

Bk Martha Cockburn Liverpool June 24

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, April 2.

C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Bird, from Sydney via Fiji.

P. M. S. China, seabury, from San Fran-

isco.

Schr. Hawaii, Fitzgerald, from Hawa-

ian Molokai.

Wednesday, April 3.

Schr. Likehike, Weisbarth, from Ha-

waii.

Schr. James Makie, Peterson, from Nawihiwhi and Hanamau.

Schr. Kaala Brown, from circuit of Oahu.

Thursday, April 4.

R. M. S. S. Alameda, Morse, from San Fran-

isco.

Schr. Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai.

Schr. Hawaiian, Fitzgerald, for Kauai.

Honolulu, Pepeekeo.

Friday, April 5.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, April 2.

C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Bird, for Victoria

C. A. S. S. China, seabury, for San Fran-

isco.

Schr. Clarendine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Schr. Molokai, McGregor, for Kaunakakai.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Wa-

mea and Kekaha.

Schr. Iwaiami, Freeman, for Kauai ports.

Wednesday, April 3.

R. M. S. S. Alameda, Morse, for San Fran-

isco.

Schr. Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai.

Schr. Hawaiian, Fitzgerald, for Kauai.

Honolulu, Pepeekeo.

Thursday, April 4.

FRIDAY, April 5.

IMPORTS.

From the Azores, per S. M. L. Stamford, April 4—500 tons general merchandise con-

signed to H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

From Newcastle, N. S. W., per R. M. S. S. China, April 4—150 tons general merchan-

dise, signed to Wm. G. Irwin &amp; Co.

EXPORTS.

For Vancouver, per Warrimoo, April 4—500 bunches, 200 crates and 20 barrels of tea,

2 cases naturalist's specimens.

For Yokohama, per P. M. S. S. China, April 4—200 boxes species (\$630).

For San Francisco, per Sch. King Cyrus, April 4—107 bags sugar, value \$750.

C. A. S. S. China, seabury, for San Fran-

isco.

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